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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/757,681	01/14/2004	Che-Li Lin	10113621	4084
34283	7590	07/14/2006	EXAMINER	
QUINTERO LAW OFFICE 1617 BROADWAY, 3RD FLOOR SANTA MONICA, CA 90404			WRIGHT, INGRID D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2835	

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/757,681

Applicant(s)

LIN, CHE-LI

Examiner

Ingrid Wright

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/26/06.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-8 and 14-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-8 and 14-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☒ Other: 3 Attachments.

DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

1. The indicated allowability of claims 5-8, as stated in the non-final office action of 2/7/06, are withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Siddoway et al. US 6473631.

Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 17 & 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Siddoway et al. US 6473631.

With respect to claim 17, Siddoway et al. teaches an electronic device comprising a body (see, body of (100) having a first contact portion (330), a rotating member rotatably (202) connected to the body, the rotating member (202) having a second contact portion (340), a display (116) disposed on the body, and an image capture sensor (118) disposed on the electronic device (100), wherein the display (116) is enabled when the first contact portion (330) contacts the second contact portion (340), and the display (116) enters a standby mode when the first contact portion (330) is separated from the second contact portion (340).

With respect to claim 18, Siddoway et al. teaches wherein the rotating member (202) has a shaft rotatably connected to the body (see, body of (100)), and the second contact portion (340) is formed on the shaft (see, col. 4, lines 1-6 of Siddoway et al.).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2,5,6,8 & 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siddoway et al. US 6473631 B1 in view of Kumagai et al. US 6731959 B1.

Note: See attached fig. 2 & 3 of Siddoway et al. fig. 1(a) of Kumagai et al. for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 5, Siddoway et al. teaches an electronic device (100) comprising a body (see, body of (100)), a rotating member (202) rotatably connected to the body (see, body of (100)) and having a first surface and a second surfaces (see, notation on fig. 1 of Siddoway et al.) opposite to the first surface, a display (116) disposed on the body and an image capture sensor (118) disposed on the second surface of the rotating member (202), to allow capture of images from multiple angles when the rotating member (202) is rotated, wherein the rotating member

(202) comprises a first metal contact portion (330) and the body comprises a second metal contact portion (340), and the display (116) is enabled when the first metal contact portion (330) contacts the second metal contact portion (340) and the second display (116) enters a standby mode when the first metal contact portion (330) is separated from the second metal contact portion (340). Although, Siddoway et al. does not specifically teach a standby mode, Siddoway et al. implies that the electrical contact connection will cease as a result of non-rotation of the rotating member (see, col. 3, lines 63-67 & col. 4, lines 1-6 of Siddoway et al.).

Siddoway et al. is silent as to wherein a first display is disposed on the first surface of the rotating member (202).

Kumagai et al. teaches a display (12) disposed on a surface (see, notation on attached fig. of Kumagai et al.) of a rotating member (see, notation on attached fig. of Kumagai et al.), which is electrically coupled with a body (15), for displaying the same information provided by the body and for providing a user a visual indicator of information entered through a key operating section (see, col. 2 lines 40-60 & col. 2, lines 34-39 of Kumagai et al.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the information was made to utilize the first display of Kumagai et al. in the invention of Siddoway et al., for displaying the same information provided by the body and for providing a user a visual indicator of information entered through a key operating section (see, col. 2 lines 40-60 & col. 2, lines 34-39 of Kumagai et al.).

With respect to claim 2, Siddoway et al. as modified by Kumagai et al., teaches a display (116) on a body (see, body of (100)), which displays an image captured by the sensor (118).

With respect to claim 6 Siddoway et al. teaches wherein the rotating member (202) has a shaft rotatably connected to the body (see, body of (100)), and the first metal contact portion (330) is formed on the shaft (see, col. 4, lines 1-3 of Siddoway et al.).

With respect to claim 7, Siddoway et al. teaches wherein the shaft (see, col. 4, lines 1-3 of Siddoway et al.) has some form element that interrupts the surface of the second contact portion (340), such that the first metal contact portion (330) separates from the second metal contact portion (340), but is silent as to a notch.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a notch in the invention of Siddoway et al., in order to provide an equivalent method of interrupting the electrical connection between the contacting surfaces.

With respect to claim 8, Siddoway et al. teaches the first and second contacts (330,340), but is silent as to specifically wherein the second metal contact portion is pointed.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a pointed contact or any shaped contact, in order to provide an engaging or interrupting surface of the contacts

With respect to claim 14, Siddoway et al. teaches a display (116) of a phone (100), capable of displaying a plurality of text messages and implies entering into a standby mode via non-rotation of the rotating member (202), but is silent as to a specifically, second display.

Kumagai et al. teaches a display (12) disposed on a surface (see, notation on attached fig. of Kumagai et al.) of a rotating member (see, notation on attached fig. of Kumagai et al.), which is electrically coupled with a body (15), for displaying the same information provided by the body and for providing a user a visual indicator of information entered through a key operating section (see, col. 2 lines 40-60 & col. 2, lines 34-39 of Kumagai et al.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the information was made to utilize the first display of Kumagai et al. in the invention of Siddoway et al., for displaying the same information provided by the body and for providing a user a visual indicator of information entered through a key operating section (see, col. 2 lines 40-60 & col. 2, lines 34-39 of Kumagai et al.).

With respect to claim 15, Siddoway et al. teaches a display (116) on a body (see, body of (100)), but is silent as to a first display.

Kumagai et al. teaches a display (12) on a rotating member (20), for displaying the same information provided by the body and for providing a user a visual indicator of information

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entered through a key operating section (see, col. 2 lines 40-60 & col. 2, lines 34-39 of Kumagai et al.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the information was made to utilize the first display of Kumagai et al. in the invention of Siddoway et al., for displaying the same information provided by the body and for providing a user a visual indicator of information entered through a key operating section (see, col. 2 lines 40-60 & col. 2, lines 34-39 of Kumagai et al.).

With respect to claim 16, Kumagai et al. teaches the display (12), but is silent as to wherein the display is monochrome and Siddoway et al. teaches the display (116), but is silent as to wherein the display is multicoloured

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a monochrome display in the invention of Kumagai et al. and a multicolored display in the invention of Siddoway et al., as these displays are well known and common in the art to aid a user while viewing a presentation.

4. Claims 19 & 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siddoway et al. US 6473631 B1 in view of Adair et al. US 7002621 B2, further in view of Austin et al. US 6396726 B1.

With respect to claim 19, Siddoway et al. teaches wherein the shaft (see, col. 4, lines 1-6 of Siddoway et al.) and implies some form of element that interrupts (electrical contact is discontinued when rotation stops) a surface of the first contact portion (330), such that the second contact portion (340) separates from the second contact portion (340), but is silent as to an metal notch and contacts breaking away.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a notch in the invention of Siddoway et al., in order to provide an equivalent method of interrupting the electrical connection between the contacting surfaces.

Austin et al. teaches a switch (130) comprising a first contact (132) and a second contact (134), in which the first and second contact (132,134) are connected when a rotatable drum (110) is in a first position and the switch (130) is closed; the first and second contacts (132,134) are in the separated when a rotatable drum (110) is in a second position and the switch (130) is open. This switching effect is utilized to provide to generate electrical output power for a power supply (see, Abstract of Austin et al.).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the contacts configuration of Austin et al., in the invention of Siddoway et al., as modified by Adair et al., in order to provide an means of providing electrical power for the portable device of Siddoway et al.

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With respect to claim 20, Siddoway et al. teaches the first contact portion,(330), but is silent as to the first contact portion being pointed.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a pointed contact or any shaped contact, in order to provide an engaging or interrupting surface of the contacts.

5. Claims 3 & 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siddoway et al. US 6473631 B1 in view of Kumagai et al. US 6731959 B1, further in view of Mishio US 20020048459 A1.

With respect to claim 3, Siddoway et al. as modified by Kumagai et al., teaches a display ((116) and implies that the display enters a standby mode, but is silent as to wherein when the rotating member (202) is rotated to a predetermined angle at which the sensor faces the body.

Mishio teaches (Fig. 1, 2) a display (230) entering standby mode when the camera is in its inoperable status and directed to the inside (p. 2, lines 21+ of par 0025).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time the invention was made to utilize the camera position detection system of Mishio, and in the invention of Yeung in view of Kumagai et al., to provide a means to signal the display to stop displaying

images when the camera has rotated to a certain angle indicating a standby state, in order to provide means to turn off the display & to save battery (energy).

With respect to claim 4, Siddoway et al. teaches a display and implies a standby mode, but is silent as to the second display being disabled.

Mishio teaches (Fig. 1, 2) a display (230) entering standby mode when the camera is in its inoperable status and directed to the inside (p. 2, lines 21+ of par 0025).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time the invention was made to utilize the camera position detection system of Mishio, and in the invention of Yeung in view of Kumagai et al., to provide a means to signal the display to stop displaying images when the camera has rotated to a certain angle indicating a standby state, in order to provide means to turn off the display & to save battery (energy).

Response to Arguments

6. In response to the Applicant's arguments, filed 4/26/06, have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

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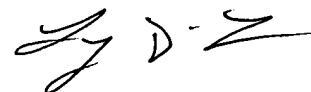
7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Boesen US 6542721 B2 shows the general state of the art regarding portable communication devices with dual display devices.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571) 272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

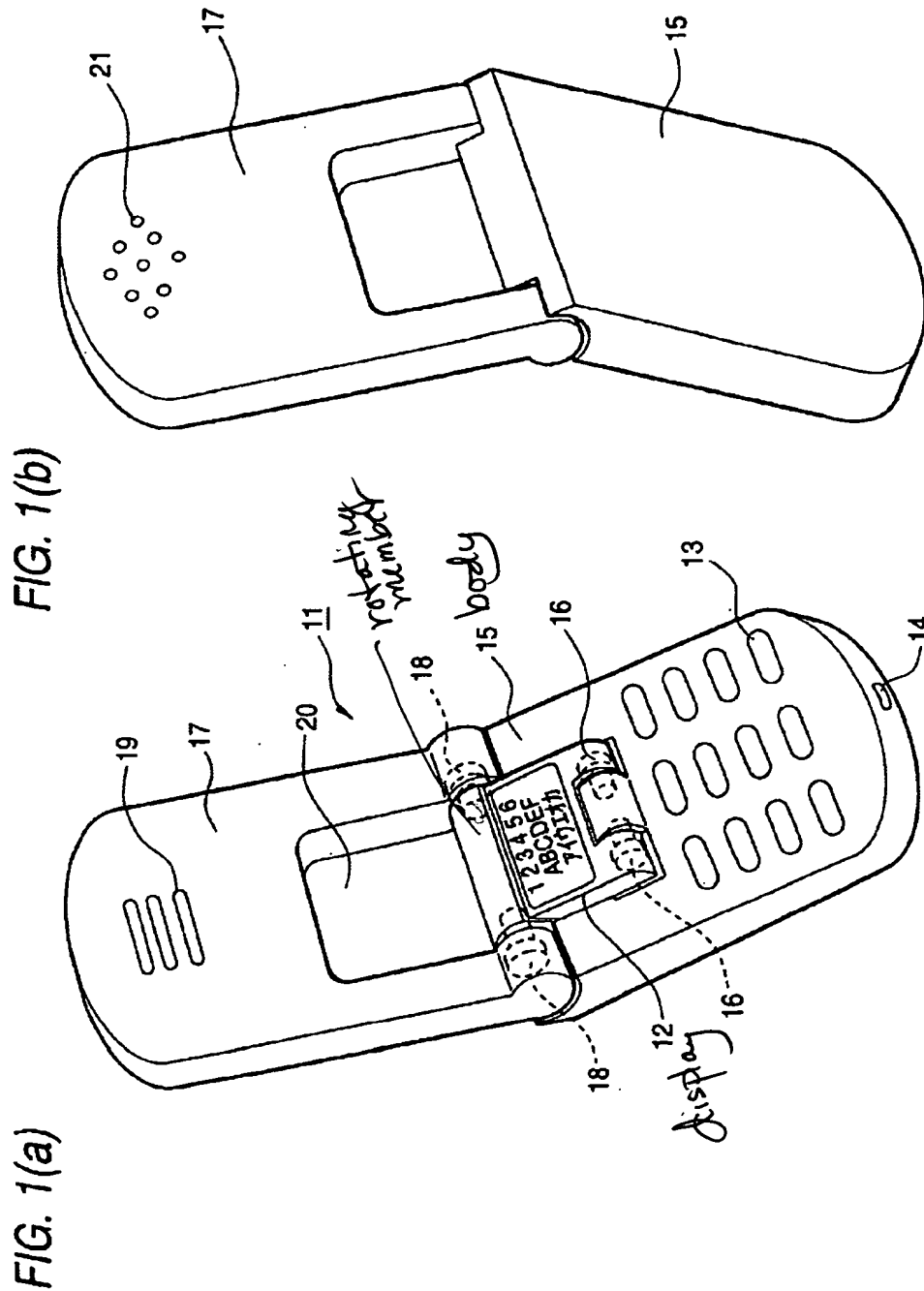
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571) 272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW



LYNN FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER



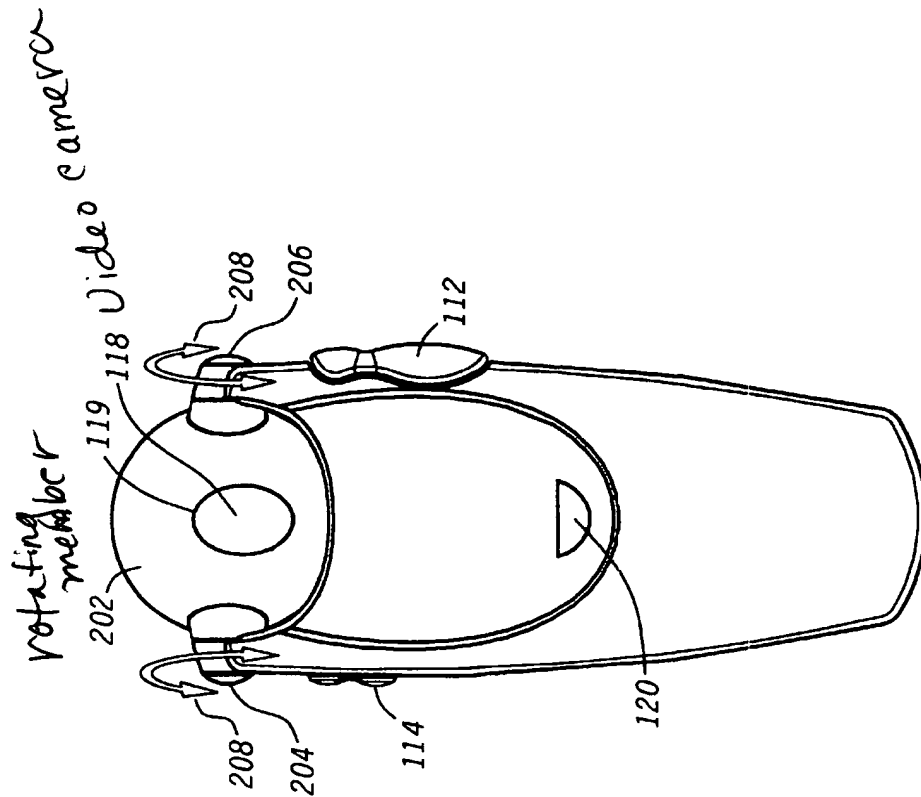
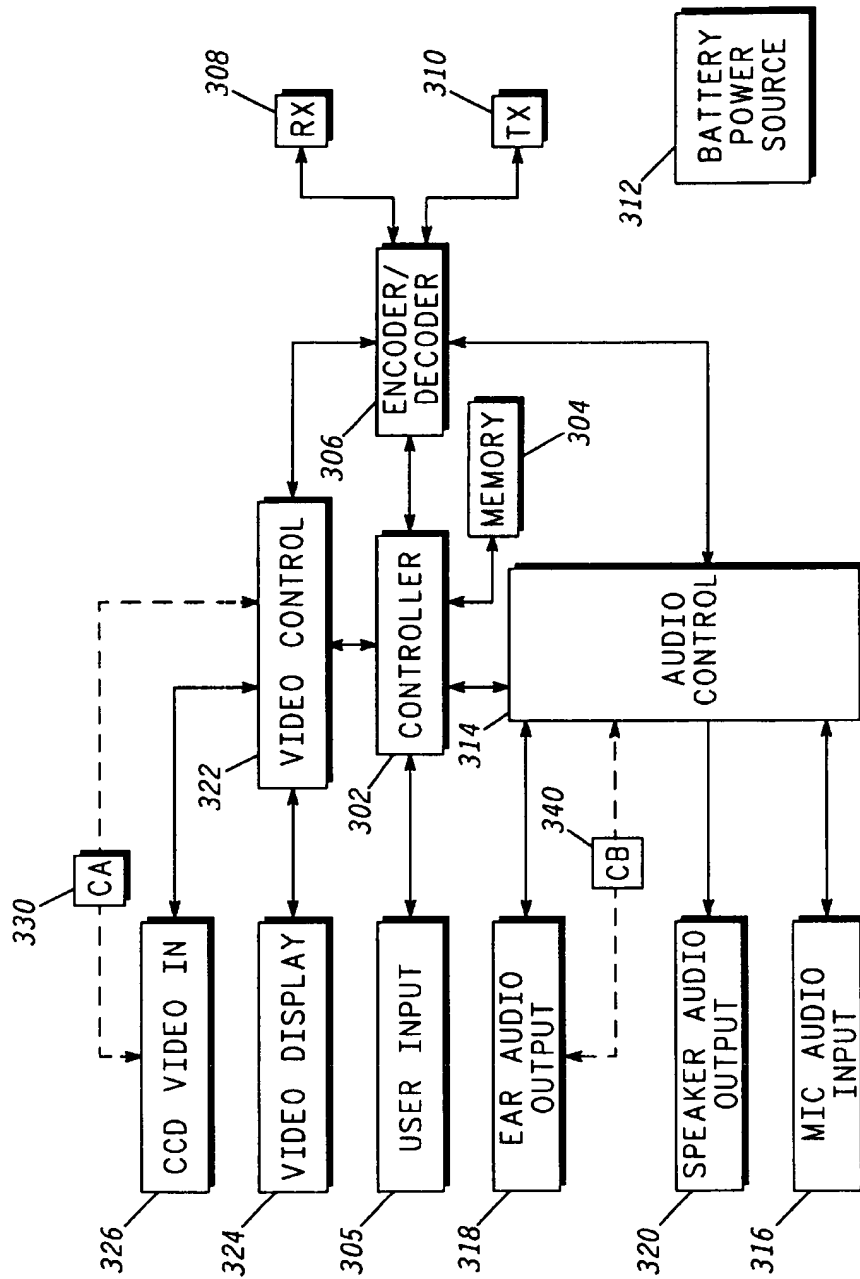


FIG. 2

100**FIG. 3**